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# ROYAL ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF

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New African Lycaenidae and Nymphalidae, and two new *Diestogyna* (Lepidoptera). By G. Talbot . . . . pp. 59–72, pls. 1, 2

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# NEW AFRICAN LYCAENIDAE AND NYMPHALIDAE, AND TWO NEW *DIESTOGYNA* (LEPIDOPTERA.)

By G. Talbot.

With Plates 1–2.

The species here described represent chiefly some further discoveries made by Mr. T. H. E. Jackson; other novelties obtained by him were described by myself in 1935 (*Ent. mon. Mag.*, **71**).

I am indebted to Mr. Jackson for directing my attention to the possible novelties, examples of which in some cases existed already in the British Museum. In the latter case the type has usually been selected from that material; in the other case Mr. Jackson has presented the type to the British Museum collection. Unless otherwise stated the types and other specimens are in the British Museum.

I am indebted to Professor G. D. Hale Carpenter for permitting me to compare specimens in the Hope Department at Oxford.

## Lycaenidae.

### Lipteninae.

**1. Telipna sanguinea** Ploetz **depuncta** subsp. n.

The Uganda race of this species differs especially in its paler colouring, in the reduced black borders on the underside, and in the absence of the black basal spot on the hind-wing below.

♂. *Upperside* paler red. Fore-wing red area in most specimens extended a little beyond end of cell, leaving a black discocellular mark; this is rarely the case in the nominotypical form. The red area is further extended in areas 2 and 3, and comes very near the margin between vein 2 and the tornus. The posterior spot of the three which form the subapical band is very much smaller than either of the other two. Hind-wing with narrow black borders, being about 3·5 mm. wide on vein 3 as against about 5·5 mm. in the nominotypical form. *Underside* paler than above, more ochraceous. Fore-wing with narrower black costal spots and bars, and a broad spur of the ground-colour beyond end of cell. White subapical spots as above but larger. Distally of these the area of ground-colour is usually wider and extends closer to the apex than in the nominotypical form, whilst its outer edge almost reaches the margin, and is not indented. Hind-wing without a black costal spot. White discal band wider, reaching vein 5; in the nominotypical form it is not defined below vein 6. The black marginal border narrow as on the upperside.

♀. Resembles the ♂, but with paler and more ochraceous colouring. The white subapical band with posterior spot small as in the ♂. Underside as in the ♂.

*Hab.*—Uganda: Tero Forest, S.E. Buddu, 3800 feet, 26–30 September, 1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (♂ holotype); Mabira Forest, Chagwe, 3500–3800 feet, 16–25 July, 1911 (*S. A. N.*), 1 ♂; Buamba Forest, Semliki Valley, 2300–2800 feet, 3–7 November, 1911 (*S. A. N.*), 1 ♂; Mpanga Forest, Toro, 4800 feet, 13–23 November, 1911 (*S. A. N.*), 1 ♀ (allotype); Mulange (*R. Dummer*), 1 ♀ (ex coll. Joicey).

Also in coll. Jackson from Katera, February, 1936, 1 ♂ (*T. H. E. Jackson*).

### 2. **Pseuderesia eleaza** Hew. **vidua** subsp. n.
(pl. 1, fig. 19.)

This race is to be distinguished by the longer and narrower fore-wing, the additional red basal and submarginal spots on the fore-wing above, and by the very narrow postdiscal red band on the hind-wing below, with much larger black spots in areas 3 and 4.

♀. Fore-wing narrower. *Upperside* with the red discal band wider above vein 3, and gradually curved to vein 5. Cell with two red bars, the middle one triangular, and a red basal mark. A red subapical bar formed of two spots in areas 5 and 6. Two small red submarginal spots in 3 and 4. Hind-wing with the red area extended to the base, outer edge slightly indented as in the nominotypical form, with a small red apical spot not entirely separated from the red area. *Underside* of fore-wing with increased red area and cell-marks as above. Two subapical short red bars similar to the spots above, and similarly two small submarginal spots; in the nominotypical form these four spots are much larger. Hind-wing resembles the nominotypical form except that the discal area is very pale salmon-pink instead of grey; the postdiscal black line of conjoined spots is more thinly edged with red, and where this line projects distad in areas 3 and 4, the black spots are larger. A description of the other hind-wing markings is given for the benefit of anyone who may not be acquainted with this rare species. Costa red for the proximal half. A round black spot in area 7 near the base; a similar spot in base of cell, and a much larger one beyond middle of cell; a large black spot placed outside the cell near its upper angle, anteriorly narrowed to reach vein 8, its lower edge reaching midway between veins 4 and 5; a small black spot at base of area 2, and a much larger spot below this in 1*c*, with a small spot in the base of 1*c*. A sub-basal red band formed of four large spots in the base of area 7, middle of cell, in 1*c*, 1*a*, and 1*b*. A large red triangular patch filling end of cell, and another more square patch in area 7 on the outer edge of the black patch. Fringes black and white, being white between the veins.

Length of fore-wing: ♀, 17 mm.; expanse: 36 mm. In the nominotypical form the fore-wing measures 15 mm., and the expanse is 32 mm.

*P. nigra* Cator, from Sierra Leone, is at most only a race of *eleaza*; the ♀ is scarcely different from *eleaza*. *P. variegata* Sm. & Kby., from the Cameroons, appears to be the ♀ of *eleaza*.

There is a ♀ in the British Museum from Fernando Po which shows smaller red areas, but otherwise does not seem sufficiently distinct to denote a race.

*Hab.*—Uganda: Jinja, May, 1921 (*Van Someren*), 1 ♀ (type, in the Hope Dept., Oxford).

### 3. **Pseuderesia dinora** Kby. **discirubra** subsp. n.

This race differs in the shape of the red areas above, whilst on the hind-wing below, the greater part of the cell is red.

♀. *Upperside* of fore-wing with a wider red area above vein 3. Hind-wing without a black discocellular spot. The black border wider, reaching the costa at the apex. *Underside* of fore-wing with red area as above. The olive-green apical patch, and the marginal spots, larger, similarly on the hind-wing. Here the rounded black spots are smaller than in the nominotypical form. Cell red for the distal two-thirds, with a central rounded black spot having a grey ring. The red postdiscal spots have a narrower black proximal edging, and the distal grey waved line is much more strongly dentate.

*Hab.*—Uganda: Kampala, January, 1935 (*T. H. E. Jackson*), 1 ♀ in coll. Jackson. Kenya: Yala River, south edge of Kakumga Forest, 4800–5300 feet, 21–28 May, 1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 1 ♀ (holotype).

4. **Pseuderesia favillacea** Grünb. **griseata** subsp. n.
(pl. 1, fig. 20.)

The Uganda race of this species is to be recognised by the red patch of the fore-wing above being wider and also extended to vein 5.

♂. *Upperside* of fore-wing with wider red patch, extended distad, anteriorly the area in 3 but little shorter than the area in 2, with a small spot in 4. Hind-wing with red area reduced basally, not reaching vein 2 nor middle of cell. *Underside* of fore-wing with an additional red submarginal spot in area 3. Inner red area extended to a patch in area 2, with a small spot in 3 touching vein 4. Hind-wing very like the nominotypical form. The red cell-bar and discal bar both wider, the red spot below the cell much wider. Ground-colour more strongly speckled with white, and the two grey-white submarginal lines are more distinct than is the case in the nominotypical form.

*Hab.*—Uganda: Entebbe, January, 1935 (*T. H. E. Jackson*), 2 ♂♂ (holotype; paratype in coll. Jackson; west shore of Lake Victoria, Buddu, 3700 feet, 19–25 September, 1911, 1 ♂ in poor condition (*S. A. Neave*).

5. **Aslauga purpurascens** Holl. **marginaria** subsp. n. (? vel forma).
(pl. 1, fig. 16.)

The locality for this specimen is the most northerly known for the species. The typical form occurs at Masindi, farther south.

♂. Smaller than is usual for the species; fore-wing narrower, hind-wing with much less prominent anal lobe. Upperside as in the nominotypical form. Underside with a pattern which is more usually seen in species of Geometrid moths; the pattern is nearly achieved by some species of the genus *Tephrina*. Ground-colour browner, wings less strongly dusted with black. Both wings with a wide and prominent dark outer border; on the fore-wing this border is 3·5 mm. wide on vein 3, and on the hind-wing it is 3·75 mm. wide on vein 3, with a straight edge; on both wings it reaches to within about 1·5 mm. of the cell end; on the fore-wing its edge is not entirely straight, but is rounded below vein 3.

Length of fore-wing: 12 mm.; expanse: 26 mm. In a specimen of the nominotypical form of similar size, the width of the fore-wing between the apex and tornus is 8 mm.; in *marginaria* it is 7·5 mm.

*Hab.*—Uganda: Gulu District (north-east of Lake Albert), Lamogi Camp, 1925 (*G. D. H. Carpenter*), 1 ♂ in Hope Dept., Oxford.

6. **Micropentila jacksoni** sp. n.
(pl. 1, figs. 17, ♂, 14, ♀.)

This species has white underside markings the arrangement of which points to some affinity with *mabanga* Beth.-Bkr., a species with the orange and yellow markings characteristic of this section of *Micropentila*.

♂. *Upperside* black. Fore-wing with an indistinct dusky-white postdiscal line, yet more distinct than the similar but orange line in *mabanga*; this line is thickened at the costa, in areas 2 and 3, and on the inner margin; its anterior part from costa to vein 5 is nearly at right angles to costa, and a little curved in area 5; from vein 5 to the inner margin it is parallel with the outer margin. At the end of the cell is a pale U-shaped mark, its outer edge crossing the discocellulars. Below the cell, at the point of origin of vein 2, is a small pale spot; a similar spot, but less distinct, is placed near the margin in area 5. Hind-wing with a similar postdiscal line to that on the fore-wing, but not accentuated; this line ends posteriorly at a yellowish-white patch on the margin, which reaches vein

1*b* and narrows along the margin to the base. *Underside* with blackish-brown ground-colour. Fore-wing with a postdiscal line as above, but more distinct, sometimes interrupted between veins 5 and 6, and posteriorly merged into the grey colouring of the submedian area, becoming indistinct below vein 2. A pale spot in the end of the cell, and only a few whitish scales on the cross-veins. The marginal spot in 5 is white and prominent. A fine white submarginal line parallel to the postdiscal line; a similar antemarginal line, both lines interrupted at the veins; the spot in 5 is placed between the two lines. Hind-wing with a prominent white discal band, similar in size and shape to the band in *mabanga* B.-B., and in *brunnea* Kby. It is 1·5 mm. wide on vein 3, with its inner edge incurved between veins 5 and 6, its outer edge excurved between veins 5 and 6, and is narrowed at both ends. A thin white interrupted submarginal line, formed of dots or lunate marks; between veins 5 and 7 this line is close to the discal band. An antemarginal white line as on the fore-wing, and similarly a white marginal spot in 5. Between the submarginal and antemarginal lines there is a blackening of the ground-colour between the veins, indicating a series of spots. Basal area powdered with dusky-grey, and a circular spot is formed at end of cell; the inner margin is similarly powdered.

♀. *Upperside* ground-colour paler than in the male. Fore-wing markings as in the ♂, but pale yellow-brown and much more conspicuous. The postdiscal band is posteriorly wider. Besides the marginal spot in 5 there are two similar but slightly smaller spots in 2 and 3. Hind-wing with pale yellow discal band which is wider than in the ♀ of *mabanga* and *brunnea*, being 2 mm. wide on vein 3; inner edge of this band fairly straight, extending from vein 6 through the cell by the point of origin of vein 2 to the inner margin where it is a little narrower; inner edge of the band slightly crenulate. There is a trace of a pale interrupted submarginal line. *Underside* markings as above, more sharply defined, and other markings as in the ♂. The anterior spot of the postdiscal band is white and the marginal spots are white. Hind-wing markings as in the ♂, white, the discal band as above; two small triangular marginal spots in 2 and 3. The grey-white basal powdering of the ♂ resolves itself in this ♀ specimen into three transverse bands, crossing end of cell, middle of cell, and base of cell. Underside of abdomen, thorax, and palpi grey. Legs blackish-brown marked with grey.

Length of fore-wing: ♂, ♀, 13 mm.; expanse: ♂, ♀, 29 mm.

*Hab.*—Uganda: Katera, August, 1935 (*T. H. E. Jackson*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (types); west of Lake Victoria, Malabigamba Forest, Katera, October, 1935 (*T. H. E. J.*), 1 ♂ (only the wings preserved).

### 7. **Epitola conjuncta** Sm. & Kby. **budduana** subsp. n.
(pl. 1, figs. 2, ♂, 3, ♀.)

As no specimens of the nominotypical form were available for comparison, the specimens were compared with the figures in Smith and Kirby, *Rhop. Exot.*, **2**, *African Lycaenidae*, pl. XX, figs. 3 and 4. The type is in the Berlin Museum.

♂. *Upperside* of fore-wing scarcely differs from the nominotypical form; the cell-stripe and the stripe in area 2 may be shorter. Hind-wing with blue area extended into area 6, almost reaching vein 7. The outer black border much narrower than in *conjuncta*. *Underside* of fore-wing with wider costal brown area, extending farther into the cell. Inner margin with grey border reaching the tornus. Hind-wing markings faint, not described by the authors of *conjuncta*. A curved pale postdiscal line from just beyond the middle of costa to inner margin a little above the anal angle; midway between this line and the margin is a second pale line of semi-lunate marks, also a third similar line placed near the margin.

♀. Compared with two specimens from the Cameroons, and with the figure in Smith and Kirby (pl. XX, fig. 5). *Upperside* of fore-wing with the pale lower spot (in area 4) placed a little farther distad of the one above it, and no indication of pale discal markings below this spot. A minute blue dot is to be seen in areas 1*b* and 2, placed nearer the margin than to the cell. Hind-wing with some sparse bluish-grey dusting over the distal area, without, however, rendering this area paler than the rest of the wing.

*Hab.*—Uganda: Katera, August, 1935 (*T. H. E. Jackson*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (types); Tero Forest, S.E. Buddu, 3800 feet, 26–30 September, 1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 4 ♂♂; west of Lake Victoria, Malabigamba Forest, Katera, August, 1935 (*T. H. E. J.*), 1 ♂.

*Mimacraea marshalli* Trim.

Three races with four forms of this species are found in Kenya and Uganda. The race *dohertyi* Roths. is found on the escarpment, and to the south-west of Nairobi. A form intermediate between *dohertyi* and *marshalli* occurs with *dohertyi* in an area west of Dar-es-Salaam. The second race occurs at Kitale, perhaps the northern limit for the species. The third race occurs in Kavirondo and Ankole.

*Genitalia.*—The parts are strongly sclerotised. Falces long and not much curved. Clasper lobed at apex; the ventral lobe is long and narrows to a point; dorsal lobe shorter and rounded, the margin between the lobes more or less incurved. The ventral margin of clasper partly membraneous.

The nominotypical form has the ventral lobe toothed, a character which distinguishes it from other races. In the race from Kitale, the dorsal lobe is rather smaller, and in the Kavirondo race the lobes resemble those of the nominotypical form except for the tooth. In *dohertyi* there is only slight differentiation from the Kavirondo race.

8. **Mimacraea marshalli dohertyi somereni** form. n.
(pl. 1, fig. 10.)

A striking form which only differs from *dohertyi* in having a broad white subapical band on the fore-wing There is a variable amount of apical black, and the white band ranges from being 5·5 mm. wide in area 5 to a little narrower width.

*Hab.*—Kenya: South-west Nairobi and eastwards. Ngong, Escarpment, 7 October, 1924, 1 ♀ (holotype); Kiboriani, 4500 feet, 12 January, 1918, 200 miles west of Dar-es-Salaam, 1 ♂ (allotype), in the Hope Dept., Oxford; Mbagathi, west-south-west of Nairobi, 6000 feet, October, 1929, 1 ♂ (*K. St. A. Rogers*), in the Hope Dept., Oxford.

The two latter specimens show more apical black on the fore-wing, and a little narrower white band. The underside is also more laved with white. Specimens of the *dohertyi* form were also collected at Mbagathi.

9. **Mimacraea marshalli media** subsp. n.
(pl. 1, fig. 11.)

A smaller race with the *chrysippus* pattern.

♂, ♀. *Upperside* of the fore-wing with the white subapical band narrower, and the spot in area 4 noticeably smaller, than in the nominotypical form. Hind-wing with narrower black marginal border. *Underside* of fore-wing with a longer stripe in area 3, the black colour between this and the marginal spots reduced. In area 2 no submarginal black

scaling indicating the separation of a marginal spot as is usual in the nominotypical form. The hind-wing does not appear to differ from the Rhodesian race.

Length of fore-wing: ♂, 22–24 mm.; in *marshalli marshalli*: 26–28 mm.

*Genitalia*.—The clasper more resembles *dohertyi* than other races, but is not so broad in its apical part.

*Hab*.—KENYA and UGANDA: South Kavirondo, west boundary, Mirua or Sondo River Valley, 4500 feet, 14 May, 1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 2 ♂♂ (holotype); *id*., 2 May, 1911, 1 ♂; South Kavirondo, Migori Valley, 4200 feet, 24 May, 1911 (*S. A. N*.), 1 ♀; North Kavirondo, Bussey, October, 1923 (*T. H. E. Jackson*), 1 ♂; Nyanza Province (*Ainsworth*), 1 ♂; Uganda, South-east Ankole, 4400–4800 feet, 4–8 October, 1911 (*S. A. N*.), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (♀ allotype).

In the Hope Dept., Oxford, from South Kavirondo, Kisi District, 5000 feet, March, 1911 (*S. A. N*.), 3 specimens; Uganda, Mbarara, December, 1920 (*G. D. H. Carpenter*), one specimen.

The holotype and the Jackson specimen were dissected.

### 10. **Mimacraea marshalli nzoia** subsp. n.
(pl. 1, fig. 12.)

A small race from the Kitale district, resembling *media*.

♂. *Upperside* of fore-wing with a wider subapical band than in *media*, the posterior spot much larger. *Underside* of fore-wing as in *media*. Hind-wing with the black spots more strongly edged with grey than in *media*; the two costal spots closer together, the outer one being placed nearer the end of the cell. A heavy black bar across the disco-cellulars. Veins strongly edged with grey-white.

Length of fore-wing: 23 mm.

*Genitalia*.—Still more distinct from *dohertyi* than is *media*. The rounded lobe of the clasper is much smaller, the margin between the lobes is not strongly incurved, and the width below the lobes is greater than in *media*.

*Hab*.—KENYA: Kitale, July and August, 1932 (*Van Someren*), 1 ♂.

### 11. **Liptena eukrinoides** sp. n.
(pl. 1, fig. 18.)

Belongs to the group of *eukrines* Druce, with ochre-yellow colouring, and apparently nearest to *eukrinaria* B.-Bkr. Distinguished from allied forms by the pattern of the hind-wing below.

♂. *Upperside* resembles *eukrinaria* from the Cameroons. Fore-wing black apical area with a fairly straight edge, not indented as in the allied forms. Costal margin black, a little wider beyond the cell, and narrowly separated from the apical area. The posterior linear prolongation of the apical black only exists as a thin short line which joins the black fringe just below vein 3. Hind-wing unmarked. *Underside* with all markings indistinct. Fore-wing paler ochreous than above, with these markings reproduced in brownish-ochreous. A dark brown submarginal line ending in a point below vein 3. Hind-wing pale ochreous-brown with darker markings. A discocellular mark; an indistinct cell-spot; a narrow curved postdiscal band from costa to inner margin, its edges not sharp, the inner one fairly even, and the outer one irregular; a similar postdiscal band, widening in areas 3 and 5, its outer edge somewhat crenulate. A dark marginal border bearing a pale line of sublunate bars. Fringe of fore-wing above with the inner half black, the outer half paler; below with the outer half mixed with white. Hind-wing above with the fringe blackish-brown tipped with white, except in the apical area, where it is yellow; underside pale brown with a blackish-brown line marking the inner edge. Frons blackish-brown with narrow

white edging at the sides. Palpi with first segment white, second segment white except for the apical fifth which is black above and at the sides, third segment black. Legs dark ochreous mixed with black.

♀. *Upperside* markings as in the ♂, but the specimen is somewhat worn, though in good condition on the underside. *Underside* paler than in the ♂, especially so are the brown areas which on the hind-wing show better defined markings. There is a sub-basal band crossing the cell before vein 2; a discal band, which only runs from lower angle of cell to inner area; a postdiscal band, just beyond cell as in ♂; a postdiscal line placed near the submarginal area as in the ♂. The pale submarginal line is wider than in the ♂, and is continuous and more regular.

Length of fore-wing: ♂, 14 mm., ♀, 16·5 mm.; expanse: ♂, 30 mm., ♀, 34 mm.

*Hab.*—UGANDA: Tero Forest, South-east Buddu, 3500 feet, 26–30 September, 1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 1 ♂ (holotype); Katera, December, 1935 (*T. H. E. Jackson*) (♀ allotype, in coll. Jackson).

LYCAENINAE.

12. **Epamera neavei katera** subsp. n.
(pl. 1, fig. 13.)

♂. *Upperside* differs but slightly from the nominotypical form from the Cameroons. Fore-wing with blue area entering base of area 2. Hind-wing with black apical border a little wider, and may extend farther posteriorly, but the wings are a bit worn and one cannot be sure. *Underside* of fore-wing with wider dark grey marginal shade; postdiscal line a little farther from the margin. The silvery speculum below the cell is not extended so far towards the tornus as in the nominotypical form. Hind-wing with the postdiscal line farther from the margin. The black submarginal spot in area 2 much smaller, the anal spot of a similar size; the orange edging of these spots much reduced, and the orange line obsolete. Head with vertex and frons orange, the latter with slight white admixture.

*Hab.*—UGANDA: Katera, November, 1933 (*T. H. E. Jackson*), 1 ♂. The specimen has lost the anal area of both wings.

13. *Epamera iasis albomaculatus* Sharpe, ♀.
(pl. 1, fig. 7.)

♀. Differs from the nominotypical form as follows:—*Upperside* of fore-wing with blue area more extended between vein 4 and inner margin; in areas 2 and 3 bearing some white scales. Hind-wing with blue area not reaching vein 6, the blackish costal area reaching to the cell and to below vein 6. *Underside* more resembles the *albomaculatus* ♂ than it does the ♀ of the nominotypical form. There is a thin postdiscal line on both wings; on the fore-wing it is formed of five curved marks in areas 1*b*, 2, 3, 4, 5, the two lower ones a little nearer the margin than the others; apical area to vein 4 lightly washed with smoky-brown. The hind-wing postdiscal line is continuous from vein 7 to 1*a*, nearly straight from vein 7 to vein 4, but in areas 3, 2, 1*c*, and 1*b* it is crenulate, being very strongly curved in 1*c*. A brick-red submarginal spot in 2, with a black dot on its outer edge; a black anal spot with a larger brick-red spot on its inner side as in the ♂.

*Hab.*—UGANDA: Katera, January, 1936 (*T. H. E. Jackson*) (1 ♀, neallotype).

14. **Lepidochrysops grandis** sp. n.
(pl. 1, figs. 9, ♂, 8, ♀.)

Allied to *leucon* Mab.

♂. Larger than *leucon*, of a brighter and more lustrous blue. *Upperside* of fore-wing with a more prominent black discocellular streak, and a broader black apical and marginal

border, somewhat as in *azureus* Butl. Hind-wing costal border blackish-brown, extended narrowly in area 6 as a marginal bar to vein 6, separated from the black marginal line by a thin grey-white line. A small black anal spot in area 2, and a larger and somewhat diffuse black anal spot in 1*c*. *Underside* markings resembling *leucon*. Fore-wing with a black submarginal border, 1·5 mm. wide in area 4, wider at the apex, formed of coalescent spots, and therefore slightly indented at the veins; it narrows from apex to costa, and slightly so posteriorly to vein 1*a*. A thin white crenulate antemarginal line, and a thin black marginal line. An indication of a second submarginal line of black marks, but the only distinct ones are in areas 1*b* and 2. A black discal spot as in *leucon*. A postdiscal series of 5 black spots; the lower spot larger than in *leucon*, and the one in 4 is longer. Hind-wing markings as in *leucon*, but the postdiscal spots are all much larger, so are the submarginal spots which are more triangular. Fringe of fore-wing black, of hind-wing white, interrupted by black at the veins.

♀. Relatively larger than *leucon*, with wider black border on fore-wing above. Fore-wing white with black outer border from costa to vein 1*a*; this border is 5 mm. wide in area 4, and 4 mm. below vein 2, becoming wider over the apical area, narrowing to the black costal border; only a small basal part in areas 6–8 remains white. A black discocellular mark as in *leucon*. Hind-wing as in *leucon*, the black costal area reaching vein 6, leaving a small white or dusky submarginal spot in area 6. The small submarginal spots in areas 3–5 are larger than in *leucon*. A rounded black submarginal spot in 2, dotted with dark blue scales (in *leucon* with 3 or 4 blue scales or none). A submarginal black bar, partly dusted with bluish-grey in 1*c*; proximally of these are two anal spots, and in each area is an indistinct blackish bar. A black marginal line as in *leucon*. *Underside* as in the ♂. Fringe of fore-wing black, of hind-wing white, interrupted by black at the veins.

Length of fore-wing: ♂, ♀, 24 mm.; expanse: ♂, ♀, 52 mm.

*Hab.*—MADAGASCAR: Tananarivo (*Lamberton*), 1 ♂ (ex coll. Oberthür) (holotype). Also 2 ♀♀ January 1916 (*G. K. Kestell-Cornish*). The allotype ♀ in British Museum, the paratype in the Hope Dept., Oxford.

### 15. *Lepidochrysops leucon* Mab., ♂.
(pl. 1, fig. 4.)

♀. *Lycaena leucon* Mabille, 1879, *Pet. Nouv. ent.*, 2 (211): 289; 1887, *in* Grandidier, *Hist. nat. Madag., Lep.*: 226, figs. 6, 6*a*.

The male described and figured by Mabille (*loc. cit.*, figs. 5, 5*a*) is *azureus* Butl., which is a distinct species. Bethune-Baker, in his revision of the group (1923, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.*, **1923**) was of the same opinion as Mabille, and he was followed by Aurivillius in 1925 (*Seitz' Macrolep.* **13**). Owing to the confusion over the two species, the ♂ of *leucon*, as well as the ♀ of *azureus*, appears to be still undescribed.

*Upperside* darker blue than in *azureus*. Fore-wing without a dark border, only a heavy black marginal line which is thicker at the apex. Discocellular mark much less prominent than in *azureus*. Hind-wing resembles *azureus*, but there are no submarginal spots, or only traces of them, in areas 3–5; a smaller black anal spot in 2 which may be absent. *Underside* resembles the ♀. Some specimens differ from the type figured by Mabille in having heavier postdiscal spots, with the spot in area 4 forming an obliquely placed bar, its distal end being nearer the margin than are the other spots. Fringe of fore-wing black, of the hind-wing white, interrupted by black at the veins.

Length of fore-wing: ♂, 18–21 mm., ♀, 25·5 mm.; expanse: ♂, 42–44 mm.; ♀, 52 mm.

*Genitalia.*—There is a distinct difference in the form of the clasper between *leucon* and *azureus*. In *azureus* it is evenly curved and of fairly even width

from the base of the hook to where the clasper expands at the base (*cf.* Bethune-Baker, 1923, pl. XVI, fig. 1). In *leucon* the clasper bulges at the base of the hook, so that a rounded projection is formed on the dorsal edge; opposite this on the ventral side there is also a slight protuberance. The hook appears to be a little longer and sharper.

*Hab.*—MADAGASCAR. Neallotype ♂ in the British Museum ex coll. Oberthür, labelled "Madagascar, H. Perrot." Also 4 other males from Tamatave: 2 ex coll. H. H. Druce, 2 ex coll. Brabant, and all from the Paris dealer, the late Donckier de Donceel. Also in the British Museum the ♀ holotype, ex coll. Grose-Smith, together with the ♀, ex coll. Mabille, referred to in his *Hist. nat. Madag., Lep.*

### 16. *Lepidochrysops azureus* Butl., ♀.

♂. Butler 1879, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **4**: 230.—Bethune-Baker 1923, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.*, **1923**, pl. XV, figs. 1, 1*a* (genit.).

Closely resembles *leucon* Mab., but differs from this and agrees with its ♂ in having a prominent row of submarginal black marks on both wings below.

*Upperside* of fore-wing with marginal dark border wider than in *leucon*, and extended to the inner margin. Hind-wing costal dark area not reaching vein 6 distally, there being at least a small white or dusky apical patch. A faint submarginal crenulate line, absent in *leucon*. The black anal spot in area 2 is proximally edged with ochreous. *Underside* as in the ♂, the rounded submarginal spots larger on the hind-wing.

Length of fore-wing: 20–21 mm.; expanse: 43–46 mm.

*Hab.*—MADAGASCAR: Fianarantsoa, 2nd semestre, 1892 (*Perrot Frères*) (ex coll. Oberthür), ♀ neallotype; Beforona, East Central Madagascar, 2 ♀♀ (ex coll. Joicey); Antananarivo (*Kingdon*) (ex coll. Oberthür), 1 ♀. Also 1 ♀ without precise locality, and a number of males.

### 17. *Anthene wilsoni* Talb., ♂.
(pl. 1, fig. 6.)

♀. *Lycaenesthes* (*Cupidesthes*) *wilsoni* Talbot 1935, *Ent. mon. Mag.*, **71**: 121, pl. II, fig. 10, pl. III, fig. 13 (S.W. Abyssinia).

A pair of this species was taken at Kitale in Kenya by Dr. Van Someren, and a ♂ was taken by Mr. Jackson on Mt. Elgon.

♂. *Upperside* of fore-wing with blue basal area having a straight and sharply defined edge; it extends to the cell end and slightly into area 2, and at vein 1*a* is 3–4 mm. from the margin. Hind-wing blue for the greater part, with the costa more or less blue, this colour not quite reaching the margin. There is a small dark brown or black submarginal spot in 1*c* and 2. In the Kitale ♂ the blue is paler. *Underside* resembles the ♀, the ground-colour much darker. The two specimens differ slightly, but the Elgon ♂ more nearly resembles the holotype ♀. On the fore-wing the posterior spot of the band is placed less proximal; in the Kitale specimen the band is wider, and the posterior spot larger than in the holotype. Hind-wing as in the ♀ excepting for the darker ground-colour. In the Kitale specimen the band is wider and the ground-colour still darker.

The ♀ from Kitale differs slightly from the ♂. Fore-wing above with the blue area extended a little beyond the cell without any white scaling. Hind-wing not distally paler, and the blue area, as in the ♂, is sharply defined by vein 6. Underside with slightly wider bands, the submarginal line on the fore-wing thinner and broken up into lunate marks.

Length of fore-wing: ♂, 17 mm., ♀, 18·5 mm.; expanse: ♂, 36 mm., ♀, 40 mm.

*Hab.*—KENYA: Mount Elgon, south-east slopes, 18 km. south-west of Kitale, 6000–7000 feet, January, 1933 (*T. H. E. Jackson*), 1 ♂ (neallotype); Kitale, January, 1933 (*Van Someren*), 1 ♂, bred; Kitale, December, 1932 (*Van Someren*), 1 ♀, bred.

### 18. **Anthene hodsoni usamba** subsp. n.
(pl. 1, figs. 1, ♂, 5, ♀.)

*Lycaenesthes hodsoni* Talbot 1935, *Ent. mon. Mag.*, **71**: 125, pl. II, fig. 12, pl. III, fig. 14, ♂ (S.W. Abyssinia).

This race is distinguished in the ♂ by the more pointed fore-wing, and by the darker underside, especially of the hind-wing.

♂. Fore-wing shaped as in *wilsoni* Talb., and darker blue above, without the coppery tinge of the nominotypical form. There is a darker somewhat brown marginal border from the base of costa to tornus, with a darker small submarginal tornal spot. Hind-wing coloured as the fore-wing, with brown costal area to vein 6, extending as a narrow marginal border to the anal angle, with the blue area produced at the veins. A small dark spot close to the margin in area 3; a larger and more distinct black rounded spot in 2; a brown anal bar with wide proximal yellow-brown border; a fine white marginal line, interrupted by the veins, from the spot in 3 to vein 1*c*. *Underside* ground-colour very dark grey. Fore-wing grey-white over the inner area to vein 2. Hind-wing with the black basal spots much smaller than in the nominotypical form.

♀. Wings more rounded than in the ♂, but slightly less rounded than in the ♂ of the nominotypical form. *Upperside* paler than in the ♂. Fore-wing with whitish discal area, and a dark and more distinct discocellular mark which, as in the ♂, only covers the upper discocellular between veins 5 and 6. Both wings with some basal metallic blue. Hind-wing with a series of whitish submarginal marks which accentuate a small dark spot in areas 2–5; small white-edged marginal spots in 1*c*–4. *Underside* much paler than in the ♂. Fore-wing almost as in the nominotypical form. Hind-wing markings as in the ♂, but the distal two-thirds as pale as the costal area of fore-wing.

Length of fore-wing: ♂, ♀, 15–17 mm.; expanse: ♂, ♀, 34–38 mm.

*Hab.*—KENYA: Eastern Rift Valley, Ngong, September, 1935 (*Van Someren*), ♂ holotype; *id.*, April, 1935 (*Van Someren*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Nairobi, 16 August, 1920 (*T. H. E. Jackson*), 1 ♀ (allotype).

The second male mentioned is somewhat rubbed, and the upperside is more coppery; the fore-wing is without the dark border.

### 19. **Anthene katera** sp. n.
(pl. 1, fig. 15.)

Allied to *lusones* Hew., which ranges from West Africa to Uganda. Distinguished from this by the very large yellow patch on the fore-wing above, and by the heavy white submarginal band on both wings below.

♂. *Upperside* of fore-wing with a rounded yellow patch occupying the greater part of the posterior area of wing; its lower edge is on the inner margin, its inner edge crosses the cell at vein 2, its upper edge does not reach the upper margin of cell, its outer edge from vein 4 slightly indented in area 3 and at veins 2 and 1*a*. Hind-wing as in *lusones* with a similar black orange-bordered marginal spot in area 2. *Underside* markings somewhat as in *lusones*, consisting of black spots and bands sharply edged with white. Fore-wing with smaller yellow area than above, not entering the cell and limited by vein 3. An oblique sub-basal and discal line as in *lusones*; the latter, which crosses the cell at vein 2,

much heavier than in that species, and anteriorly is farther away from the sub-basal line and closer to the white line in the cell. The submarginal white line, the lower part of which edges the yellow area, is much heavier than in *lusones*, and forms a narrow band; the two antemarginal lines are likewise more prominent. Hind-wing with wider bands which have heavier white edging. The sub-basal band is about 2 mm. wide, is more oblique, and has more even edges than in *lusones*. The black discal band, formed of two square anterior spots and a posterior V-spot, likewise much larger than in *lusones*. Submarginal line forming a narrow band which follows the same course as in *lusones*, and is accentuated at the apex by a short white bar which reaches vein 6; in *lusones* this bar is represented by two curved marks.

Length of fore-wing: 12 mm.; expanse: 26 mm.

*Hab.*—Uganda: Katera, November, 1935 (*T. H. E. Jackson*), 1 ♂.

An equally large ♂ of *lusones*, in the British Museum from the Congo, has a yellow fore-wing patch of little above normal size. Although the bands on the underside are as wide as in the form here described, there is not the same thickening of the white lines.

## Nymphalidae.

### 20. **Diestogyna jacksoni** sp. n.
(pl. 2, figs. 1, 2.)

Allied to *feronia* Stgr., also in some respects to an unnamed species in the British Museum from the Cameroons, and in its underside pattern to *simplex* Stgr.

♂. *Upperside* deep blue, but not so bright as in *feronia*, the median area of fore-wing and the hind-wing purplish. Fore-wing cell-marks as usual in the genus; the dark oval spots are edged at the sides with violet blue in the type, with purple in the Uganda specimen, showing as four violet-blue bars, the basal one indistinct, the outer one strongly marked over the cross-veins. A similarly coloured and heavier post-cellular line, slightly curved from costa to vein 2, but indistinct below vein 3; in the Uganda specimen this line is altogether less distinct. Four white subapical dots as in *feronia*, with a violet-blue dot in area 3 placed below the one in 4, a similar but larger and more obscure dot in area 2 placed a little distad of the one in 3, and a similar but small dot below vein 2 placed in line with the one in area 3. This line of dots is absent in the Uganda specimen, though there are indistinct traces of it. A submarginal series of semi-crescentic black spots similar to those in *feronia* but a little larger. Between these spots and the postdiscal line of dots, there is a row of somewhat square-shaped black spots each with an indistinct outer violet edging, not apparent in the Uganda specimen. *Hind-wing* with costal area fuscous-brown to vein 6; in *feronia* this extends to vein 4. A thin black very slightly curved discal line from vein 2 to vein 6, crossing area 2 near its base. A heavy black waved submarginal line from vein 2 to vein 6, less marked and more even in the Uganda specimen. Between the discal and submarginal lines are two indistinct blackish post-discal bands of spots, the inner one broader than the outer; in the Uganda specimen only the outer band is distinct, and the spots forming it are short bars. The outer marginal border is fuscous-brown and less suffused with purple. *Underside* rufous-brown, resembling *simplex* Stgr. in colour and markings, and not *feronia*; the type specimen more ochreous. Fore-wing cell-marks as in allied species. Postdiscal line with the part below vein 4 nearly even and straight, directed more distad than in *simplex* or *feronia*; it is bordered outwardly with paler brown, somewhat as in *simplex*. A postdiscal row of white dots, representing the line on the upperside, much less distinct in the Uganda specimen. Mid-way between these dots and the margin is a deep brown submarginal line marked with

ochreous along its inner edge. In the space between the two lines mentioned there are grey-black patches in 1*b*, 2, and 3. *Hind-wing* basal area only a little darker than the distal area. Cell-spot not blackened. Discal line more curved than in *simplex*, and passing farther from the point of origin of veins 3 and 4 than it does in that species; this line is narrowly edged outwardly with white. A postdiscal row of white dots, and a submarginal line as in other species.

♀. Not resembling *simplex* or *feronia* but strongly suggestive of *amaranta* Ksch. or *atrovireus* Mab. ♀. *Upperside*.—Fore-wing with the rufous-brown area extending beyond the cell and into the base of area 3, with its edge sharply defined. A band of 5 white spots as in other species, but not compact as in *simplex* or *feronia*; the three anterior spots are separated by the veins and wider than in *amaranta*; the third spot in 4 has a characteristic proximal projection in the upper part of the cellule, and there is a similar projection to the large and somewhat rounded spot in 2, whilst a more obvious projection is seen on the lower and smaller curved spot. Four white subapical dots as in allied species. Hind-wing differing essentially from similar females of other species in its blackish-brown marginal border which almost touches the black and slightly waved submarginal line. Discal black line thin and sharply defined. A thin black divided postdiscal streak in each of areas 2–5. *Underside* coloration and hind-wing markings as in the male. Fore-wing with ground-colour as the hind-wing, paler below the cell, and with a diffuse blackish patch in areas 2 and 3 over the area in which are placed the two white spots. Hind-wing a little paler than in the male. Discal line indistinctly edged with white, and the tooth on vein 2 larger.

Fringes in both sexes black, in the ♂ with a white dot at apex of fore-wing.

Length of fore-wing: ♂, 30 mm. (type), 29 mm. (Uganda specimen); ♀, 35 mm.

Expanse: ♂, 64 mm. (type), 60 mm. (Uganda specimen); ♀, 75 mm.

*Hab.*—Eastern Congo: Upper Lowa Valley, near Masisi, West Kivu, 5000–6000 feet, February, 1921, wet season, in forest and long grass country, 1 ♂ (*T. A. Barns*) (ex coll. Joicey) (holotype). Uganda: Katera, November, 1935, 1 ♂ (*T. H. E. Jackson*); *id.*, November, 1933, 1 ♀ (*T. H. E. Jackson*) (♀ allotype). The Uganda specimens are in coll. Jackson; the holotype is in the British Museum.

The species may be distinguished by the rounded wings, by the hind-wing not produced posteriorly, by the deep bluish or purplish tone of the upperside, and by the reddish-brown underside which is free from grey or dark suffusion.

### 21. **Diestogyna chalybeata** sp. n.
(pl. 2, figs. 3, 4, ♂, 5, 6, ♀.)

The upperside coloration resembles *simplex* Stgr. or *saphirina* Karsch. Underside markings somewhat as in *obsoleta* Grünb., especially the hind-wings. The vestiture on the inner area of hind-wing is posteriorly developed to form a tuft.

♂. *Upperside* dark leaden blue with a greenish tinge on the fore-wing; markings indistinct. Fore-wing with the usual cell-marks. The postdiscal line is only visible as far as vein 2, and from vein 5 to vein 2 is almost straight or at right angles to the inner margin. The submarginal band of dark spots is narrower than in *obsoleta*, and wider than in *saphirina*. As in the latter species there are no subapical white dots, and the apex and outer border are blackish for about 3 mm., narrowing to the tornus below vein 2. *Hind-wing* with pale smoky-brown costal area as in *obsoleta*, and reaching vein 4 as in that species; similarly the anterior part of the two submarginal lines of blackish spots is distinct on the pale apical area, though less defined than in *obsoleta*. The fringe of blackish hair

along vein 1*b* is strongly developed, but stops at about 7 mm. from the margin and forms a pronounced tuft which reaches to within 5 mm. of the margin; the hair forming this tuft arises chiefly from the fold in 1*c*, and no hair arises above the fold as is the case in the two allied species where it covers most of the area. *Underside* chestnut-brown strongly irrorated or freckled with smoky-brown. Basal area dark smoky-brown with indistinct cell-marks. Discal line as in *obsoleta*, of the same curvature and outline. Distal apical and costal area to vein 4 dusted with bluish-white. Posterior area pale smoky-brown. The two dark submarginal bands as on the upperside and not distinct; proximally of the inner band are four bluish-white dots in areas 4, 5, 6, and 8. Hind-wing ground-colour deep chestnut with darker basal area. A rounded and conspicuous pale buff spot near the base of area 7, and a similar but somewhat square or oblong spot in 1*c* on the edge of the dark basal area; similar pale spots, though less defined, are found in *obsoleta*. The basal area is bordered diffusely with deep chestnut, and there is a postdiscal band of similar colour, broken up into spots, each spot with an indistinct white dot upon its proximal edge. The distal area irrorated with smoky-brown, and bearing an indistinct blackish waved submarginal line. Fringe of fore-wing white, blackish at the veins; of the hind-wing black. Abdomen with grey ventral surface; in *obsoleta* it is ochraceous.

♀. Resembles somewhat *atropurpurea* Auriv. on upperside, and *amaranta* Ksch. on underside. *Upperside* of fore-wing dull ochreous in basal area as in *atropurpurea*, with the three dark cell-patches sharply outlined with ochreous; the patch across the end of cell is larger than in the two species mentioned. The pale patch lying between vein 2 and inner margin is large in the type and in specimen 2, in specimen 3 it is as in *atropurpurea*, and in specimen 4 it is represented by a curved buff-coloured mark in 1*b*. The dark angled line edging the inner side of this patch is much the same as in *atropurpurea*. It may be mentioned here that this submedian patch is absent in *amaranta*. The white band is quite the same as in *atropurpurea*, and the usual four white subapical spots are present. Hind-wing closely resembles *atropurpurea* in markings. The discal line, which edges the dark basal area, is but slightly curved and fairly even. The postdiscal blackish patches, more distinctly developed than in *atropurpurea*, very large in specimen 4 where also the second postdiscal row of dark patches is more developed; in the other specimens these patches, as well as the submarginal sagittate line, are as in *atropurpurea*. *Underside* more as in *karschi* or *amaranta*. Fore-wing with cell-marks and whitish-dusted apical area as in the ♂. An indistinct ochreous submarginal band about 3 mm. wide from costa to vein 4, the white dots, as above, on its inner edge. The pale submedian patch reproduced but less distinct than above. Hind-wing basal area blackish-brown irrorated with pale buff to a variable extent. The irregularities along the edge of the basal area, including the tooth on vein 2, are just as in the ♂. There is a pale ochreous spot near the base of area 7 as in the ♂, and from this, to the margin near the base, is a curved blackish band, constricted slightly in the cell, and including the dark rounded cell-spot. Distal area pale ochreous, more or less strongly freckled with chestnut. The postdiscal blackish spots as on upperside; indistinct in the type and in specimen 2, but very distinct in the other two examples; in allied forms these spots are either small triangles or mere dots. A waved dark submarginal line as in *karschi* but still heavier; the space between this line and the margin more or less irrorated with blackish. Fringe of both wings black.

Length of fore-wing: ♂, 27–30 mm., ♀, 32–33 mm.; expanse: ♂, 58–62 mm., ♀, 66–77 mm.

*Hab.*—Eastern Congo: Upper Lowa Valley, west of Masisi, West Kivu, 4500–5000 feet, September, 1921, 1 ♂ (*T. A. Barns*) (ex coll. Joicey) (holotype). Uganda: Katera, November, 1933, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (*T. H. E. Jackson*); *id.*, October, 1932, 1 ♀ (allotype); *id.*, August, 1935, 1 ♀; *id.*, November, 1935, 1 ♀. The types in British Museum, and others in coll. Jackson.

## Explanation of Plate 1.

(The right-hand pair of wings shows the undersides.)

Fig. 1. *Anthene hodsoni usamba* subsp. n., ♂ holotype.
2. *Epitola conjuncta budduana* subsp. n., ♂ holotype.
3. *Epitola conjuncta budduana* subsp. n., ♀ allotype.
4. *Lepidochrysops leucon* Mab., ♂ neallotype.
5. *Anthene hodsoni usamba* subsp. n., ♀ allotype.
6. *Anthene wilsoni* Talb., ♂ neallotype.
7. *Epamera iasis albomaculatus* Shpe., ♀ neallotype.
8. *Lepidochrysops grandis* sp. n., ♀ allotype.
9. *Lepidochrysops grandis* sp. n., ♂ holotype.
10. *Mimacraea marshalli dohertyi* f. *somereni* form n., ♀ holotype.
11. *Mimacraea marshalli media* subsp. n., ♂ holotype.
12. *Mimacraea marshalli nzoia* subsp. n., ♂ holotype.
13. *Epamera neavei katera* subsp. n., ♂ holotype.
14. *Micropentila jacksoni* sp. n., ♀ allotype.
15. *Anthene katera* sp. n., ♂ holotype.
16. *Aslauga purpurascens marginaria* subsp. n., ♂ holotype.
17. *Micropentila jacksoni* sp. n., ♂ holotype.
18. *Liptena eukrinoides* sp. n., ♂ holotype.
19. *Pseuderesia eleaza vidua* subsp. n., ♀ holotype.
20. *Pseuderesia favillacea griseata* subsp. n., ♂ holotype

## Explanation of Plate 2.

Fig. 1. *Diestogyna jacksoni* sp. n., ♂ holotype.
2. Underside of fig. 1.
3. *Diestogyna chalybeata* sp. n., ♂ holotype.
4. Underside of fig. 3.
5. *Diestogyna chalybeata* sp. n., ♀ allotype.
6. Underside of fig. 5.

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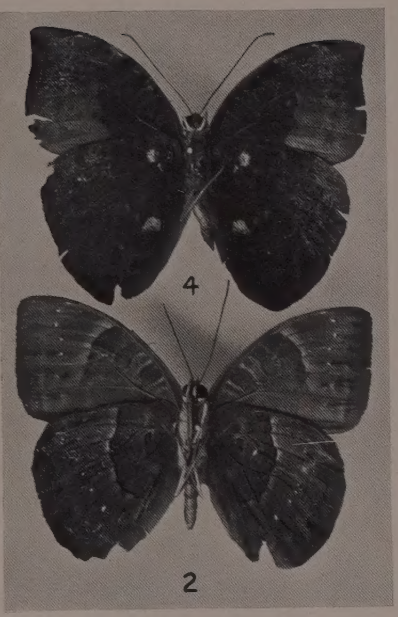


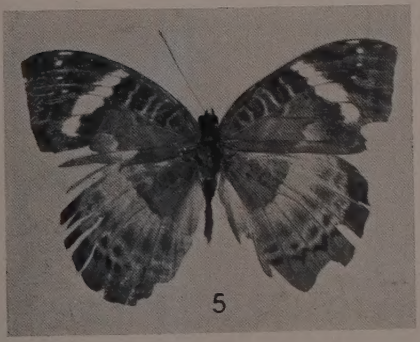

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